

LONDON, November 22.

DECLARATION

OF THE ELECTOR OF HANOVER,
To the Diet of Rastibon, on the sub-
ject of the Imperial Rescript, of the
17th of October, 1796.

The minister of Hanover has de-
clared to M. De Hingel, the imperial
commissioner,

"That his imperial majesty has di-
rectly required his majesty the king
of Great Britain and elector of Hano-
ver, to furnish a new proof of his
marked attachment to the Germanic
Constitution, by giving a great exam-
ple, and acting efficaciously in concert
with the Diet of Rastibon, not only
that he may be rated for a sufficient
quantity of Roman months, but by
paying up all that remains due of his
quota. It was declared at the same
time that it was necessary the number
of Roman months should exceed a hun-
dred.

"His Britannic majesty has replied
to his Imperial majesty, that he would
not, nor was he able to anticipate the
resolutions of his co-electors, and that
he was not at present in circumstances
which permitted him to answer the
demand which was made. That since
the period when the last Roman
months were granted, the system of
the war had completely changed ;
that different states holding of the em-
pire, had made a separate peace, to a-
void the total ruin with which their
countries were threatened. That o-
thers had embraced neutrality for the
protection of their subjects ; and the
prosperity these states enjoyed proved
that they attained of a salutary ob-
ject. That the affairs of the Empire
have assumed quite another aspect,
and that the relations of his Britannic
majesty, in his quality of Elector and
Prince of the empire, were well known
to be inconsistent with the Imperial
demands ; that he cannot of course
consent to the granting of new Roman
months for the continuation of this
unhappy war ; still far less can he
contribute directly, since the negotia-
tions commenced at Paris, from which
is expected a happy issue for that
tranquillity of Europe, and which are
known to his Imperial majesty, to a-
void every proceeding that might give
an unfavorable colour to his personal
character."

December 10.

By the last arrival from Paris we
are given to understand, that the fu-
ture progress of the negotiation can-
not be made so public as the previous
steps have been. It is said that Lord
Malmsbury intimated to M. de la
Croix,

"That he had assurance of being
authorized to propose specific terms of
concession, but that his Britannic
majesty did not think that the object of
the negotiation was likely to be pro-
moted by the habit of publishing the
official communication on both sides,
thereby exciting the passions of the
public, on the topics of discussion be-
fore they were maturely weighed.
It was his desire therefore, to fuggell
the prudence of abstaining from this
practice so new in diplomacy, and to
recommend the specific terms of
concession on both sides should be con-
cealed until the propositions had un-
dergone at least a fair and uninflu-
enced discussion."

The answer of the directory to the
foregoing suggestion is stated to have
been to the following effect—

"That they had chosen the con-
course of public discussion, that all the
world might be made parties to the
negotiation, and judge between the
two governments ; but if it was the
desire and taste of the English court
to prefer a clove deliberation, they
could have no objections."

The whig club of Ireland, after a
mature enquiry into the representa-
tion of the people in parliament,
have resolved, that they are of opin-
ion, that, for the purpose of giving the
people their due, and constitutional
share in the legislature, a reform in
parliament is indispensably necessary ;
and that the emancipation of the Ro-
man catholics should make a funda-
mental and essential part of the same ;
and that they consider those measures
as likely to establish public satisfac-
tion and tranquillity, and promote an
union in support of king and consti-
tution.

It appears that tranquillity is at
length restored to the counties that
were some time since declared to be
out of the king's peace.

By letters from Presburg, of Nov.
22, it appears that the Diet at Pres-
burg have granted to the emperor the
following supplies for the prosecu-
tion of the war—50,000 Hungarians
exclusive of those requisite to complete
the regiments already in the field—
20,000 oxen—10,000 horses—2,400,
000 bushels of grain—3,760,000 do.
bate. And in case the numbers at
present granted are not sufficient to
obtain an honorable peace, a general
raising, "en masse" will be deter-
mined on.

The Austrian official account of the
battles in Italy nearly agree with the
French—but the former represent the
loss on each side to be nearly equal.
Among the prisoners taken by David-
ovich at Rivoli, were two French ge-
nerals; Fiorella and Valette.

A new convention between the
French Republic and Genoa excludes
the English from the Genoese ports,
during the war, and the vessels of the
latter are prohibited to carry provi-
sions to the British. Genoa is to pro-
tect her own forts and harbors, but in
case of necessity, she is to be aided by
French troops. If Genoa shall be in-
volved in war with England, France
will undertake to protect her trade
and navigation, and will assist her
with ships of war and intercede for
her in negotiations for peace. Genoa
pays to France two millions of livres
in advance, and two millions to be
refunded after peace.

SALEM, February 17.

By capt. Derby, in the brig Cadet,
67 days from the Cape of Good Hope,
we are informed that Gen. Dundas
had arrived there, to supersede Gen.
Craig in the command of the garriso-
n at that place. Lord Macartney
was expected daily.—Gen. Craig had
received an appointment in India, and
was to go on there immediately after
the arrival of Lord Macartney.—
This circumstance is joyous to the in-
habitants of the Cape, and suspicious
to the Americans who may arrive
there. Gen. Craig treated them with
ineffectual contempt, whenever they
solicited the least indulgence. When
they entered his apartment he assu-
med the air and dignity of a Nabob—
trusting like a concealed player as soon
as their prayers were made known ;
damned the American flag, and invoked
the vengeance of Heaven on their
curled heads. This redoubtable Ge-
neral was an officer in America during
the war, and was compelled to be pre-
sent at York-Town when Cornwallis
reigned his sword to the illustrious
Washington. Scotchmen have good
memories, and the old General's will
end only with his life. The inhabi-
tants anticipated with pleasure the ar-
rival of Lord Macartney, who is a com-
plete gentleman (the very reverse of
Craig) and under whose government
they had no doubt of renewing their
former trade and intercourse with the
Americans.

The late admiral Lucas, whose he-
roism cannot now be sullied, was treat-
ed with every indignity by the inhabi-
tants at Cape-town, for his dastardly
conduct in delivering up the fleet and
his command to the English, at a
time when he might have immortalized
his name, and retrieved the ancient
glory of the Batavian flag. It is al-
leged, that like the Dutch Governor of
the Cape, he was charmed by English
gold finches, and like another Arnold,
bafely betrayed his country.

The English are only in possession
of Cape-town, and Pallo and Saldanha
Bay, and the country inhabitants re-
fuse to give up, and are in respectful
force.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

STATE PAPER.

The following document was pre-
sented to the house of Representatives
on Tuesday last, with an extensive ap-
pendix:

REPORT.

The Secretary of State in pursuance
of an order of the house of Representa-
tives, of the 8th of May 1796, on the
memorial and petition of sundry citi-
zens of the United States residing in
the city of Philadelphia relative to the
losses they have sustained by the cap-
ture of their property by French ar-
med vessels on the high seas, or in
consequence of the forced or volunta-
ry sales of their provisions and mer-
chandise, to the officers of the coloni-
al administrations of the French Re-
public, having examined the same, to-
gether with accounts of similar losses

sustained by American citizens from
the French, in the European seas, or
in the ports of France, which in the
detail, were necessarily connected
with the former :

Respectfully reports :

That since the commencement of
the present war, various and continual
complaints have been made by citi-
zens of the United States to the de-
partment of state, and to the mini-
sters of the United States in France of
injuries done to their commerce un-
der the authority of the French Re-
public and by its agents. These in-
juries were

1st. Spoiliations and maltreatment of
their vessels at sea, by French ships of
war and privateers.

2d. A distrelling and long continued
embargo laid upon their vessels at
Bordeaux in the year 1793 and 1794 :

3d. The non-payment of bills and
other evidences of debts due, drawn
by the colonial administration in the
West Indies :

4th. The seizure or forced sales of
the cargoes of other vessels and appropri-
ating them to public use, without
paying for them or paying inade-
quately, or delaying payment for a
length of time.

5th. The non-performance of con-
tracts made by the agents for the go-
vernment supplies.

6th. The condemnation of their ves-
sels and cargoes under such of the ma-
rine ordinances of France as are in-
compatible with the treaties subsist-
ing between the two countries ; and

7th. The captors sanctioned by a de-
cree of the National Convention of
the 9th May, 1793, [?] which in vio-
lation of the Treaty of Amity and
Commerce, declared enemy's goods
on board of their vessels, lawful pri-
zes, and directed the French ships of
war and privateers to bring into port,
neutral vessels laden with provisions
and bound to an enemy's port.

It may be proper to remark here
that this decree of the Convention
directed the capture of neutral vessels
laden with provisions and destined for
enemy's ports, preceded by one month
the order of the British government
for capturing all vessels loaded with
corn, flour, or meal, bound to any
port in France.

Such was the nature of the claims
of the Citizens of the United States
upon the French republic previous to
the departure of Mr. Monroe as Mini-
ster Plenipotentiary to France in the
summer of 1794 and since his residence
there. To him were entrusted the
documents which had been collected
to substantiate particular complaints ;
and he was instructed to press the
French government to ascertain and
pay what might be found justly due
from time to time, as additional cases
role, they were transmitted to him
with a like view. In September of
that year, he assigned to his secretary
Mr. Skipwith (with the provisional ap-
pointment of Consul at Paris) the
charge of stating the cases, and placing
them in a proper train of settlement ;
referring to himself the duty of fixing
general principles with the govern-
ment, and patronizing and superin-
tending his proceedings.

In conformity with the direction of
the minister, Mr. Skipwith shortly af-
terwards made a general report of the
injuries and difficulties and vexation
to which the commerce of the United
States was subjected by the regulati-
ons and restraints of the French go-
vernment, or by the abuses practiced
by its agents ; to which he added a
number of particular cases. [A copy of
the whole was then annexed to the re-
port, marked B.] This report was laid
before the French Government ; and
added to the various representations of
Mr. Monroe, and his predecessor, it
produced a decree of the joint com-
mittees of public safety, Finance,
Commerce and Supplies, dated 15th
November 1794 [A copy of which was
annexed marked C.] This decree, ap-
parently calculated to remedy many
of the evils complained of, afforded
but a very partial, in respect to com-
pensation, a comparatively small re-
lief, while it continued in force the
principles of the decree of the 9th May
1793, which rendered liable to seizure
and confiscation, the goods of enemies
found on board neutral vessels. Ameri-
can vessels had been declared exempt
from that part of the decree of the 9th
May, which authorized the seizing of
vessels going to an enemy's port with
provisions, by the decree of the national
convention, of the 28th July '93.

On the appearance of the decree of

the 9th May, the American minister at
Paris remonstrated against it, as a vio-
lation of the treaty of commerce be-
tween France and the United States.
In consequence thereof, the conven-
tion, by a decree of the 23d of the
same month, decreed, "that the vessels
of the United States are not compre-
hended in the regulation of the 9th of
May." M. Le Brun, the minister for
foreign affairs, on the 26th of May,
communicated this second decree to
our minister accompanying it with
these words ; " You will there find a
new confirmation of principles from
the which the French people will ne-
ver depart with regard to their good
friends and allies the people of the U-
nited States of America." Yet two
days only had elapsed, before those
principles were departed from ; on
the 28th of May the convention re-
vealed their decree of the 23d. The
owners of the French privateer that
had captured a very rich American
ship, the Laurens, found means to
effect a repeal, to enable them to
keep hold of their prize.—They had
even the apparent hardiness to say
beforehand that the decree of the
23d would be repealed.

The American minister again com-
plained. So on the 1st of July the
convention passed a fourth decree,
again declaring, "That the vessels of
the United States are not comprised in
the regulations of the decree of the
9th May, conformably to the 16th [it
should be called the 23d] article of
the treaty concluded the 6th of Febru-
ary, 1778." The new minister for
foreign affairs, M. Des Forges, ac-
companies this new decree of July 1st
with the following expression : " I
am very happy in being able to give
you this new proof of the fraternal
sentiments of the French people for
their allies, and of their determination
to maintain to the utmost of their
power the treaties subsisting between
the two Republics ;" yet this decree
proved as unfeeling as the former : on
the 27th July it was repealed.

The next decree on this subject was
that of the joint Committee of the 15th
November, 1794, already mentioned.
Then followed the decree of the Com-
mittee of public safety, of the 4th Janu-
ary 1795 (14 Nivose, 3d year) re-
pealing the 5th article in the decree
of the 15th November preceding, and
in effect the articles in the original de-
cree of the 9th May, 1793, by which
the treaty with the United States had
been infringed. It is not necessary for
the secretary to add, that the decree
of the 4th of January 1795, has been
repealed by the decree of the execu-
tive directory of the 2d of July, 1796
under colour of which are contin-
ued the shocking depredations on the
commerce of the United States which
are daily exhibited in the newspapers.
The agents of the executive directory
to the leeward Islands (Leblanc, San-
thonax, and Raimon) on the 27th of
November 1796, passed a decree
[marked C.] for capturing all Ameri-
can vessels bound to or from Bri-
tish ports. The secretary presumes
this is not an arbitrary unauthorized act
of their own, but that it is conforma-
ble to the intentions of the executive
directory ; the privateers of the
French republic in Europe, having
captured some American vessels on the
same pretence ; and the consul of the
republic at Cadiz, having explicitly a-
vowed his determination to condemn
American vessels on that ground plead-
ing the decree of the directory for his
authority.

The secretary has already intima-
ted that the decree of the 15th No-
vember, 1794, was not followed by
the extensively good effects expected
from it. By a communication from
Mr. Skipwith, of the 10th of last Sep-
tember (the latest communication from
him in answer to the secretary's re-
quest for information) it appears that
claims for detention of 103 American
vessels by the embargo at Bordeaux
remained undetermined ; no funds
having been appropriated by the legi-
slature for the payment of them ;
and that none of the bills drawn by
the colonial administration in the
West Indies had been paid to him ;
the treasury having tendered payment
in assignats at their nominal value,
and afterwards in another species of
paper, called mandats, which had suf-
fered a great depreciation even before
they were put into circulation ; both
which modes of payment were refused
by Mr. Skipwith in the adjustment of
other claims, so far as known to the se-

Secretary will appear in the annexed statement [D.] copies of which were transmitted to the principal collectors of the customs, from the department of state, for the information of our Mercantile citizens.

That nothing might be left undone which could be accomplished by the executive, the attention of General Pinckney, the present Minister of the United States to France, was particularly directed to the subject of these claims; but the interval which has elapsed since his departure; has not admitted of any interesting communication from him on this business.

In connection with other stipulations by French armed vessels, the Secretary intended to mention those committed under a decree dated the 1st of August 1796, issued by Victor Hughes and Lebas, the special agents of the Executive Directory to the Windward Islands, declaring all vessels loaded with contraband articles of any kind liable to seizure and confiscation, with their entire cargoes; without making any discrimination in favour of those which might be bound to neutral or even to French ports. This decree has been enforced against the American trade without any regard to the established forms of legal proceedings, as will appear from the annexed deposition [E.] of Josiah Hemplett, master of the Brigantine Patty of Weathersfield, a copy of this decree marked [F.] is also annexed.

The Secretary has received a printed copy of another decree of the same special agents to the windward islands, dated the 13th Pluviose, 5th year, answering to February 11th, 1797, authorizing the capture of all neutral vessels destined to any of the windward or leeward islands, in America, which have been delivered up to the English and occupied or defended by Emigrants, naming Martinique. St. Lucie, Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, and Essequibo; and to leeward, Port au Prince, St. Marc, L'Archaise, and Jeremie; declaring such vessels and their cargoes to be good prize, as well as all vessels cleared out vaguely for the West Indies, a copy of this last decree will be added to this report as soon as it shall be translated. All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PICKERING.
Department of State,
Febr. 27, 1797.

THE APPENDIX.

- [A] Copy of a decree of the National Convention 9th May 1793.
[B] A letter and report of Mr. Skippwith, American Consul, on vessels captured.
[C] Extract from French decrees of 15th Nov. 1794.
[CC] Extract from the resolves of the French Commission at Leeward Islands of 27th Nov. 1796.
[D] A list of 170 claims, 40 of which were settled with the French Republic and the remainder pending.
[E] A second list of claims on 103 vessels, detained by embargo at Bordeaux, the date of which is Nov. 1795 and signed by Mr. Skippwith.
[F] An affidavit of the commander of the brigantine Patty.
[G] A placard of Victor Hughes, ordering the capture of vessels contraband.

MEDLEY,

NOW RISING FIVE YEARS OLD,

A BEAUTIFUL dapple gray, full fifteen hands and a half high, will stand at my stable on Jefferson, and will cover mares at five dollars the single leap, the money paid down, eight dollars the season, the cash sent with the mare, — or ten dollars payable the first of August, at which time the season will expire, — or sixteen dollars to entitle a mare with foal. MEDLEY was bred by Thomas Wilkinson Esq. of New Kent county, Virginia. His dam was eleventh one of the finest mares ever raised in that state. He was got by Hart's imported Medley, his dam by the thorough bred horse Goodolphin, his grand dam was a full bred noble Janus mare. Good pasture gratis, but will not be answerable for accident.

N. LEWIS.

March 28, 1797.

I will now Medley again untried covering horse in this state, for £500 the four mile heats, at Lexington, agreeable to the rules of that place.

NOTICE.

That Commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on Thursday the 27th of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the improvement called for in James Elliot's settlement certificate, on the first run that empties into the Kentucky river above Cedar creek, on the opposite side, to take the depositions of witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Ex'or of the last will and testament of JAMES ELLIOT, dec'd.

March 31, 1797.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, April 1, 1797.

It was yesterday reported in town, that a few days ago the Indians killed a family on the Scioto.

A new invention of printing has lately been put in practice at Basle in Switzerland. It is a mode of printing maps of countries with types, in the usual manner of letter-press. The types consist of an infinite variety of forms, by which the turnings and windings of roads, rivers, &c. are expressed with a very considerable degree of beauty and accuracy.

THE SUBSCRIBER

I am empowered to sell the following tracts of land viz.
1443 acres, on Panther creek, Nelson county.
2200 acres, ditto.
4208 acres, ditto.
3333 acres, near the mouth of Green river, Hardin county.
3000 acres, Bourbon county, on the waters of Big Sandy.
300 acres, ditto, on the waters of the North fork of Licking, and waters of Johnson's fork of Licking.
200 acres, Fayette county, near the dividing ridge between the fork of Licking and Elkhorn.
2666 acres, of Continental Military land on the Ohio river, and Putnam creek.
1000 acres, ditto, on the waters of Claylick creek.
1000 acres, ditto, on Claylick creek, waters of Cumberland the terms may be known by application to Mr. Samuel Ayres in Lexington or Mr. Achillis Sneed in Frankfort or to the subscriber.

JOHN DANIEL.

Advertisement.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living on the North Fork, an apprentice lad, by the name of Samuel Tumbleton, about eighteen years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, had on when he went off, a short roundabout coat, and overalls, of dark mixed cloth, dark complexion, black eyes, short light hair, foreman all persons from dealing with or harboring him in any way, whoever takes up the said Tumbleton and brings him home shall receive four pounds ten pence reward paid by me the subscriber.

March 4th, 1797.

JOHN FINCH.

WHEREAS, a certain Daniel Callaghan about 5 years ago, sold me a tract of land lying about one mile below Riddle's old station, and known by the name of Callaghan's settlement and preemption; and as I understand he is now offering said land for sale, I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing the same, as I have said Callaghan's bond for the land.

March 30.

Charles Ewing, Esq.

A Caution.

ON the fifteenth day of October, 1792, a certain Aaron Owens, now of Mafou county, Kentucky, having previously sold me a small tract of land in Fauquier county, Virginia, caused a deed to be executed for it by his father, William Owens, in whom the legal title was, and received in part consideration for said land a bond or obligation, drawn in the name of my father, Leven Powell (who had given me authority to do so) to convey him one hundred acres of land, out of a tract to which he laid claim, on the N. fork of Licking. It now appears that the land sold by said A. Owens was mortgaged some time before by the said William his father, of which he could not be ignorant, as he was himself a subscribing witness to the mortgage. I therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the said obligation, as it was fraudulently obtained & will not be complied with unless I am indemnified against any damage which I may sustain by reason of the mortgage.

BCRR POWELL.
London county, Virginia,
February 6, 1797.

ISRAEL HUNT,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public generally, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Cross street, 4 doors from Main street. He flatters himself from his experience and attention, to far excel any in this place. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

Lexington, October 1, 1796.

NOTICE.

ON the 24th day of April, 1797, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Jefferson, on an entry made in the name of William Bryan, for 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Floyd's tract, about seven miles above Harrod's trace, to include the fork and an improvement where Squire Boone's name is cut on a tree; beginning on the west side of the creek at a sugar tree marked with a large blaze; running thence nearly east: Then and there to take, on oath, the depositions of sundry witnesses touching the premises, and to do such other acts and things as by law the said commissioners are authorized and required to do, for the purpose of ascertaining the improvement, boundary, or any other special place called for in said entry, and perpetuate the testimony thereof.

March 22, 1797.

WM. BRYAN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST in Lexington, at February court, two books of accounts kept for the Livery stable in said town. Whoever delivers said books to Col. Trotter in Lexington, or the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

March 14.

JOHN KENNEDY.

MISSING,

A CRATE of QUEEN'S WARE, containing blue edged plates and dishes, coffee pots, tea pots, copper cups and saucers, tea cups and saucers, bowls &c. It was landed out of the horse boat, and landed with Mrs. Taylor, at sometime. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by WILLIAM WEST, Lexington, 17th March.

N. B. The bowls and tea cups were assorted colours.

TAKEN up by the subscriber Lincoln county one bay mare 6 years old, 14 hands & a half high, 2 white feet, little white hairs in her face, no brand perceivable, the said mare had a shining bell on, and brought out of the wilderness apprised to 131. 6s.

August 10 1796.

ANTHONY OWSLEY.

Lucy Gray

Having some time since been solicited by many of her friends to open a SCHOOL for the instruction of young ladies in the knowledge of Reading, Writing, and the various branches of Needle-Work, also the art of Drawing figures, flowers, &c. for the use of the needle,

Takes the liberty of informing the public through the channel of the Kentucky Gazette, that if she can get between six and twelve gentle scholars, she will open school on the 1st day of May next, at the house of James Gray about four miles from Lexington, where she will provide good board, washing and lodging. Her price for tuition, board, &c. will be four pounds per quarter for such ladies as please to favor her with their custom.

Stowe, March 24, 1797.

Mrs. Gray would also inform the ladies of Kentucky, that she writes the Italian hand in the neatest manner, and if required, will teach the most useful rules of Arithmetick.

At the sign of Andrew M'Calla's Apothecary Shop.

Near the Stray Pen, Lexington, to be sold by whole sale, the following articles for making FRENCH BRANDY, GIN & CORDIALS, (Viz.)

OIL of vitriol, Fumetto, Japan earth, Red sanders, Sweet spirit of nitre, Coriander seeds, Caraway seeds, Annise seed, Orange peel, White Caneella bark, Juniper berries.

ALSO an excellent full, holding some less than four hundred gallons, with a perfect worm with ten turns and about seven hundred weight of Iron materials for setting it up. The whole of which will be sold together on very low terms, and if thus sold, receipts for making the above liquors will be given gratis. It is desired, the above ingredients must be proportioned to each purchaser.

ALSO a FAIRM, of one hundred acres or upwards, on the waters of Tates creek. It is but one mile and a half from Winter's mill, and four miles from the Kentucky River, four acres of which is excellent timothy meadow, a very good new hewn log house, nearly two stories high, with an excellent spring not ten rods from the house, and a good spring house, also a good stable, and a commodious large four roomed house on the said plantation, there is a good public mill seat, and two branches sufficiently large to erect a mill large enough to carry on the brewing or distilling business. The place will be sold cheap, as the possessor is in want of money.

N. B. The title indisputable.

Six Dollars Reward.
LOST from the plantation of Mr. Leonard OST, near Bryant's station, about 100 lbs. of five year old, fifteen bands high, trot, branded with O I believe on his near buttock, and a star on his off hip.

G. FENDEGRASS.

Lexington.

Mrs. Wall's School

FOR the education of little Misses in reading and needle work, will commence on the first Monday in April next.

Lexington, March 23, 1797.

FOR SALE,

10,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING in the wilderness on the road from this state to Virginia. Any person disposed to purchase the above tract of land, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber at Mr. Brent's tavern, who will be there until the 15th of April.

T. TREDWAY.

Lexington, March 2, 1797.

At a court of Quarter Sessions held for the county of Hardin, the 28th day of February, 1797.

William Hardin, complainant,

AGAINST

Christopher Maconico, Joseph Jones, Thomas Shore, John May, and Mary May, infant orphans of John May, dec. and the heirs of John Banister, dec.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, agreeable to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are no inhabitants of this state. On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the defendants do appear here on the fourth Tuesday in June next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; and posted up at the door of John Verrelee in this county, where divine service is performed.

(A copy) T. T. M. D. M. A. C. H. C. Q.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND. ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Louisa creek, containing 2000 acres. One tract lying on the creek, a branch of Roughy creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres. The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robert Craddock in Danville, or to JOHN W. HOLT, atty. in fact for THOS. HOLT.

For THOS. HOLT.

Ten Dollars reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable in Lexington, early last night, a bright bay HORSE, five years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded JC or JG, I can not certain which, some fiddle spots, I do not recollect any other mark; paces and trots, I led up to a log or stump will step upon it if within his reach, he was purchased last week of a Mr. Gil of Franklin county. The above reward will be given for the thief if brought to justice, or five dollars for the horse on his being delivered to

BLN. STOUT.

March 14, 1797.

WHEREAS, John Burns of Frankfort, has obtained by way of deception, two obligations of mine, one of them is for the sum of thirty pounds to be paid in Whitley, the other for the sum of about fifteen pounds in Cash payable in April next—I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on either of said obligations as I am determined not to pay in until compelled by law, as I think myself much imposed on.

March 13, 1797.

GEORGE ROWLAND.

FOR SALE,

The tract of LAND on which I now live, lying about two miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown tract, containing two hundred acres; it is well watered and timbered, about 50 acres cleared—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber who now resides on the premises.

FRANCIS DILL.

March 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of two bonds executed by me to William Davis of Woodford county; the one for the sum of one hundred pounds, payable in July last; the other for one hundred and forty-one pounds, some odd shillings, payable in September last. Also one other bond given by me to William Hamilton of the said county, for two hundred and fifty-two pounds, some odd shillings, payable in September next; as the said bonds were obtained from me by misrepresentation and fraudulent suggestion; and for which I have commenced a suit in the Circuit Court, to set aside the contract, on account of fraud and misrepresentation.

JOHN GHEENLEE.

March 24, 1797.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of this town, it was agreed, that an Election for a Trustee be held at the Court-house on Saturday the 5th day of April next, in the room of James Hughes who has resigned.

Lexington March 24, 1797.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Rejoice ye Freemen of the well!
Secure from foes, with plenty blest;
Hail, happy day! no savage wild;
Dilubs the husband, wife or child;
Each in his cot secure may sleep;
(Nor longer in his block-house keep)
And on the morn his fields may roam,
His wife and children safe at home.

Hail, mighty Sov'reign of mankind!
Thou fill'st on us, and treat'st him ill!
The savage breast, that knows no rule—
Save what is taught in nature's school—
We'd better trust, we all must own,
For heavier scalp than for our own.

Kentucky's banks shall soon be spread
With fields and meadows richly clad,
With orchards and with pleasant walks,
Instead of woods and savage tracks;
Whilst at Frankfort plow the oxen,
A town to glad the Patriotic eyes,
As this fair place, above the rest,
By nature's bounteous hand is blest.
Our soil so rich, our climate so pure,
Sweet soil for rich and poor—
Poor, did I say—recall the word,
Here plenty spreads her generous board;
Eat poverty must fly behind,
No asylum with us she'll find—
Avaunt, fell famine! we know thee not,
Thy mournful moor forever rot;
Dance Nature, by a hind behest,
Forbade you ever here to rest.

A certain Mr W— a surgeon of remarkable eminence in Edinburgh, usually known by the name of Long Sandy, one day meeting Lady Wallace coming out of church, bluntly accosted her with, "Oh my Lady you grow as fat as a Whale." "Yes Sandy (replied she immediately) and how would you like to be Jonah?"

THAT BEAUTIFUL HORSE CALLED

Nebuchadnezzar,

A Full half Dray, will stand at my stable, at the sign of the Indian King, on main street, Lexington; he is a beautiful black, mixed with a little gray, four years old, about sixteen hands one inch high; his father was a full Dray of the largest size (who was imported by General Williams, Baltimore) his dam a full blooded imported English mare.

Nebuchadnezzar will stand at five dollars the season, payable in merchantable produce, delivered in Lexington. Any gentleman who may choose to send mares any distance, may have pasturage at three shillings per week during the season, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

G. ADAMS.

March 1, 1797.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now opened, by
JAMES TROTTER,
At his Store in Lexington,
A large and general assortment of
Merchandise.

Which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash and Country made Linen and Sugar.

FOR SALE,

400 Acres of Military Land,
Lying in the county of Clarke, about twelve miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor. This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Coby in Lexington or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargrass.

Aaron Fontaine.

Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

This is to inform the public, that a survey made upon a Military warrant, in the name of John Cook, upon the North fork of Gosio creek, and the South branch of Harard's creek, containing five hundred acres, joining the lands of Abraham Hite, is sold to us, and conveyed by deed, in consequence of a patent issued by the State of Virginia, to the said John Cook; and as the said land, is about to be largely improved, we hereby require all persons having any claim to the said land, to make their known, that we may not be delayed in improving the same.

SAMUEL TERRELL.

March 9, 1797.

Blank Subpoenas for Quarter Session Court clerks.

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Cinnoweth of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due bill for fifty-six pounds in merchant's bill; but have been credibly informed since, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for or taking an assignment on the said due bill, as I am determined not to discharge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 14 August, 1796.

Just Arrived at Limestone,

And will be opened in the course of the ensuing week, at the subscriber's store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suited to the present and approaching season;

Which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for cash, or the following articles of produce: Indian, kiln-dried Indian meal, hemp, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, bacon, butter in firkins, tallow, whiskey, peach brandy, feathers, beef wax, country made sugar and linen, or any other articles of produce that can be made to answer the Orleans market.

SAM. PRICE, & Co.

Feb. 18, 1797.

TUITION.

A PERSON qualified for teaching the English Language, grammatically, and the Mathematics scientifically, is desirous of opening school in some respectable neighbourhood—also of renting a few acres of arable land, in, or contiguous to said vicinity. He has devoted the thirteen last years of his life to the tuition of the Virginia youth, and his mode of instruction has been acknowledged by many eminent men in that State to be superior to any they have been acquainted with. His pupils are known to speak and write with ease, strength and dignity, and to know more of the English language than some of their acquaintance (of equal age and parts) who spent a longer time at some of the principal seminaries in the State.

Application to the Printer will be quickly attended to: or the Author may be spoke with any day of the week at Higbee's tavern.

††† The rudiments of the Latin if urgently desired will also be taught.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers will engage a number of Able-bodied MEN, to conduct to the New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to SEITZ & LAUMAN. A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in Merchantable. Apply as above. Lexington, November 25.

ALL persons concerned will please to take notice, that on the 18th of April next, I shall attend with commissioners, in Campbell County, at a Sycamore tree, marked LL, standing as was supposed, about ten miles east from the Big Bone lick; in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to establish the said Sycamore tree, as the beginning of my entry of seven thousand acres.

B. NETHERLAND.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Upper Howard's creek, Clarke county, an iron gray horse, four years old, fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder O, a natural pacer, lighter in the face than elsewhere, appraised to 15 l 10s.

David Wier.

May 4, 1796.

Notice.

That commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the Round Spring, called for in an entry of four hundred acres of land, made for John Barbee, the seventeenth of May 1780, to take the depositions of witnesses in order to perpetuate their testimony to support said entry, and do such other act as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

JOHN BARBEE.

March 15, 1797.

TO BELET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, situate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbison's and Thomas Harbison's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Bairditown—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing esq. living near the premises.

Wm. M'BRYERS.

THIS is to inform the public, that Pulling and Dying in its various branches is carried on by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry on the Kentucky river—all those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice. Woolen Cotton or linen thread dyed blue or green.

JOHN M'ILLIN.

N. B. he takes in cloth at Capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C. & H. Cartner's the second Tuesday in every month.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay HORSE, riding 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, is any brands I have forgot them, he is on one of his fore legs from his ankle down, very gray, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, occasioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canter tolerable well, but when trotting, rises rather low behind, paces some, rises well before, though carries his head low. I am told there was a man passed through Shelbyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the said horse to me in Washington county, or secure him so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and doubly for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.

December 15, 1796.

Wanted to Hire, SEVERAL ABLE BODIED MEN, TO WORK IN A BRICK YARD,

WHO shall receive good treatment and generous wages.—White men, or those accustomed to working in a brick yard will be preferred. Apply to JOHN BOB.

Lexington, Feb. 25.

PUBLIC JAIL.

The Commissioners appointed by the Court of Fayette county to superintend the building of a Jail for the said county and district with much at the head of Mr. Morgan in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April next in order to present a plan of said jail to the people or persons at men incline to undertake the building—and on the eighteenth of the same month they will wait at the same place in order to receive proposals, and enter into contract for erecting said jail agreeably to the plan so presented.

James Trotter,
Leonard Young,
John Parker,
Andrew McCalla.

March 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING engaged a workman from Philadelphia, perfectly acquainted with manufacturing Cordage in all the different branches, is determined to engage extensively in that business; he will therefore give the highest prices for good well cleaned HEMP and TACK, and generous wages to all such JOURNEMEN Rope Makers as can come well recommended for their dexterity and industry. He would like to take a number of boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, as APPRENTICES to the said business, who shall be well clothed and comfortably boarded in the family of Mrs. Dodge the manager, who has been formerly recommended as a man of character, and perfectly well acquainted with the management of a rope walk, and whom the subscriber has taken into partnership. As this species of manufacture will probably be continued and greatly extended in the western country, and as it is an excellent employment, it is hoped that many will be disposed to be instructed in this useful branch of business.

THOMAS HART.

CASH will also be given for a quantity of HEMP SEED of the best year's growth.

March 18, 1797.

Wanted to Hire. A number of able bodied men to manage boats to New-Orleans;

To whom generous wages will be given—Enquire at the store of Sam. Price & Co. or R. Elliot & Co.

Richard Coleman,

TAKES this method of returning his grateful thanks to his former customers, and begs leave to inform them:—the public in general, that he has removed to that commodious house lately occupied by Capt. Walker Bayler, on Short street, in this place; where he will continue to keep good entertainment for man and horse. He would wish to take a few genteel boarders.

Lexington, March 6. N. B. The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he will wish to take a few standing horses, as he is furnished with the best otter in Kentucky.

R. COLEMAN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

WHICH they will sell low for Cash, Hemp, Wheat, Butter, Hog's Lard, Tobacco Tallow and Tar; all which they will give the cheapest price for, at their Store in Lexington Cynthia's, E. Winter's Mills at the mouth of Fata's Creek, or any Ware House on the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

To the Patrons of Literature.

HAVING with infinite concern observed the little attention that is paid to the instruction of youth in the grammatical principles of the English language in most of our schools, both in town and country; I find after the most accurate enquiry into the state of the case, and deliberate investigation of the subject, that this enormous neglect must be principally attributed to the manner in which the fundamental & indispensably necessary science has hitherto been treated.

There are indeed a few systems extant which merit a considerable degree of esteem; but these being originally designed for young men who have been initiated in classical studies, are consequently unfit for the information of the ignorant, and entirely above the capacities of children.

The majority of treatises which have heretofore been published on this subject, are written in such a latinate, drolx and circumlocutory style, that they are almost (if not altogether) unintelligible not only to pupils, but also to teachers who have ever been favoured with a liberal education: as for those few more philanthropic writers, who have condescended to write for general information, they have done it in so loose, superficial and unsystematic a manner, that their performances are utterly inadequate to answer the end proposed.

In order therefore, to remove these difficulties—clear all obstructions from the way of the learner, and, in a word, render all persons inexcusable, who will not acquaint themselves with the constituent principles of their Mother Tongue; I propose publishing a concise and comprehensive system, equally free from any unnecessary prolixity and any abstruse brevity: my whole ambition being to merit the approbation and encouragement of my fellow citizens, by endeavoring to promote a more general diffusion of grammatical knowledge amongst all classes, and particularly those who may not have an opportunity of learning the grammar of other languages.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be comprised in a small duodecimo volume, printed with a good type and neatly bound in boards—price Forty—One & Two Thirds Cents, the one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remaining half on the delivery of the work.
II. Whoever shall procure twenty subscribers, shall be entitled to one copy, extra.
III. As soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained, the work shall be immediately put to press.
IV. If the above number of subscribers be not procured before the 25th of May next, the money received shall be punctually returned to each subscriber.

V. The subscribers names shall be prefixed as patrons of the work.

S. WILSON.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and by all those entrusted with subscription papers.